AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 2, 2001 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 30, 2001

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2001-02 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 856

Introduced by Assembly Member Wesson

February 22, 2001

An act to amend Sections 19461, 19481.5, and 19556 of, to add Sections 19461.5, 19526, 19613.8, and 19641.2 to, and to add Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 19455) to Chapter 4 of Division 8 of, the Business and Professions Code, relating to horse racing.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 856, as amended, Wesson. Horse racing.

(1) Existing law authorizes wagering on the result of live and simulcast horse races, subject to the regulation and oversight of the California Horse Racing Board, and requires the licensure of various persons and entities associated with this industry. Existing law also imposes specified requirements on the operation of race tracks, backstretch facilities, and stabling and vanning services, and establishes pension funds and welfare funds for the benefit of backstretch personnel and horsemen.

This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the employment rights of racetrack backstretch employees, and direct the California Horse Racing Board to oversee the conduct of a union and multiemployer collective bargaining agent recognition procedure subject to specified conditions and procedures, provide for resultant labor agreements to be binding on the parties, and establish

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reasonable rules to regulate the time, place, and manner of representational meetings within the racetrack enclosure. This bill would also authorize individual trainers to opt out of the multiemployer bargaining process, subject to specified conditions, and require each trainer to keep accurate payroll records for all of his or her employees, subject to audit by the Labor Commissioner as specified, containing specified information and signed declarations made under penalty of perjury, which would be available for inspection by, or furnished to, the employee, his or her authorized representative, the board, the administrators of specified pension and health and welfare funds, or the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations. By requiring these declarations to be made under penalty of perjury, this bill would create a crime and thereby impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law provides that every license granted under the Horse Racing Law is subject to suspension or revocation in any case where the board has reason to believe that any condition regarding the license has not been complied with, or that any provision of law or any rule or regulation of the board affecting it has been broken or violated.

This bill would expand this suspension and revocation authority to expressly include violations of the Labor Code and regulations adopted thereunder. This bill would also provide that upon a finding by the Labor Commissioner that a violation of any provision of the Labor Code under his or her jurisdiction has been committed by a person licensed under the Horse Racing Law, that upon expiration of the applicable period for appeal he or she shall notify the board of that finding.

(3) Existing law provides that no license to conduct a horse racing meeting shall be issued unless the track has been inspected and approved by the board as to specified racetrack safety standards within 30 days prior to the date of application.

This bill would additionally provide that the board shall, within 120 days of the effective date of this act, adopt emergency regulations, as specified, to establish employee housing standards at licensed racetracks, which shall be replaced by final, permanent regulations with 18 months thereafter, which racing associations shall be in compliance with by January 1, 2004, and as of that date would require the board, in conjunction with the Department of Housing and Community Development or a local housing authority in that jurisdiction, to annually inspect the living conditions of backstretch employee housing

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and submit these findings to the board. The bill would provide that no license to conduct a horse racing meeting shall be issued to a racing association unless the board has inspected the housing conditions that exist on that track's backstretch and determined them to be in compliance with these standards.

(4) Existing law requires each licensed racing association to designate a certain number of racing days to be conducted as charity days for the purpose of the distribution of the net proceeds therefrom to beneficiaries, and requires that at least 20% of the distributions therefrom to be made to charities associated with the horse racing industry.

This bill would increase this distribution requirement to 50%. This bill would also specify that an existing specified backstretch employee welfare fund shall be a health and welfare trust fund administered without prejudice for the benefit of every eligible person, that the fund and benefits shall be administered in accordance with specified standards established in federal law, subject to oversight and regulation of the board, and that the welfare fund board be expanded, by March 1, 2002, to include 2 additional groom and stable employee licenses, also would be replaced by designees of a labor union with 60 days of that union having been chosen as the exclusive collective bargaining agent of a statewide majority of backstretch workers.

(5) Existing law provides that racing associations and fairs shall pay, from the portion deducted for purses, an amount equal to 1% of that portion for a pension plan for backstretch personnel to be administered by the respective trainers' organizations.

This bill would provide that within 60 days of a union having been chosen as the exclusive collective bargaining agent for a statewide majority of backstretch workers, the respective organization of horsemen or trainers shall submit a pension plan for backstretch personnel to the board. This bill would require that the plan be administered by a joint labor-management committee, *made up of equal representatives of trainers and labor union representatives*, consistent with specified provisions of federal law.

- (6) This bill would provide that its provisions are severable as specified.
- (7) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

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This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes-no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 19455) is added to Chapter 4 of Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code, to read:

Article 2.5. Backstretch Worker Labor Relations

- 19455. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that Section 923 of the Labor Code recognizes that it is necessary that the individual worker have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his or her own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his or her employment, and that he or she shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining.
- (b) The Legislature finds that the National Labor Relations Board has formally declined to assert jurisdiction over horse racing because of extensive state control over the industry, the dominant pattern of sporadic short-term employment which poses problems for the effective enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act, and a unique and special relationship that has developed between the states and the industry.
- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature to establish an orderly procedure for backstretch employees to exercise their statutory rights to organize a labor union, in order to reduce the prospect of any strikes, disruptions, or economic action that would interfere with the operation of horse racing meetings in California.
- (d) Except as provided in subdivision (e), the board shall oversee the conduct of a union recognition procedure for backstretch employees under the following conditions:
- (1) Employees shall have the right to join, or refuse to join, a labor organization for purposes of collective bargaining and mutual aid and protection. Existing state-recognized organizations

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of trainers or horsemen established pursuant to the Horse Racing Law shall not use funds derived or distributed from parimutuel wagering pursuant to state law to advocate or advance any position with respect to unionization of employees. Individual trainers and horsemen, and their agents, shall not coerce or threaten any employee of any trainer or horseman in the context of an effort to obtain or revoke an employee authorization card with respect to selection by any backstretch employee of any labor union or collective bargaining agent because of the exercise of rights pursuant to this article. No employee shall be discharged or discriminated against for expressing any opinion concerning the selection of a labor union or collective bargaining agent for employees under this article. No trainer or horseman, or group of trainers or horsemen, shall dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization established under this article nor contribute financial or other support to it.

- (2) The labor union and its representatives shall not coerce or threaten any employee of any trainer or horseman in the context of an effort to obtain or revoke authorization cards. The union and its representatives shall not interfere with the work of any employee, but shall have reasonable access to backstretch workers within the enclosure during working and nonworking hours, as determined by the board.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, within 30 days of a request, the board shall provide the labor union with a list of all backstretch workers including the type of license they hold, their employer, the location at which they are employed, and their address and telephone number. The board may require of any licensee information in the licensee's possession necessary to comply with this requirement. The labor union shall use this list solely for the purposes of this article. The board may impose an appropriate penalty for any other use.
 - (4) because of the exercise of rights pursuant to this article.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, within 30 days of a request by a bona fide labor organization representing workers in the horse racing industry in California, accompanied by a petition of 125 licensed backstretch workers, the board shall provide the bona fide labor organization with a list of all backstretch workers including the type of licenses they hold, their employer, the location at which they are employed, and their

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 address and telephone number. The board may require of any trainer licensee information in the licensee's possession necessary to comply with this requirement. The labor union shall use this list solely for the purposes of this article, and maintain it in a manner, as the board may require, to preserve the integrity of horse racing. The board may impose an appropriate penalty for any other use.

- (4) Every licensed trainer who employs backstretch employees shall file with the board, not later than February 1, 2002, and, with seven days of the commencement of each race meeting thereafter, a complete and accurate list of the names of its backstretch workers. In addition, every trainer shall file with the board a complete, accurate, and updated list within seven days of any changes which occur to the most recently filed list. The lists described in this section, together with any updates thereto, shall be provided within 72 hours after receipt by the board, to any bona fide labor organization which has requested copies thereof. Any such request need only be made one time and the board shall thereafter be required to provide these lists and any updates thereto in accordance with the provisions of this section so long as a bona fide labor organization seeks to represent licensed backstretch workers.
- (5) The labor union may request obtain board recognition as the exclusive bargaining agent for employees in any bargaining unit or of any employer, subject to the provisions and procedures described in paragraph (5). The Executive Director of the Board, or a disinterested neutral party selected by the Executive Director, shall have the authority to investigate and determine the validity of employee authorization cards submitted pursuant to this section, and shall conduct a review of cards submitted by a union in support of its claim to represent the majority of employees of an individual employer or the majority of employees within a bargaining unit approved by the board pursuant to paragraph (5). In the case of thoroughbred racing, a labor union may request recognition as the exclusive bargaining agent for backstretch employees by racetrack or by geographical zone, as defined in Section 19530.5; in the case of harness and quarter horse racing, a labor union may request recognition as the exclusive bargaining agent for backstretch employees by racetrack; in the case of fairs, a labor union may request recognition as the exclusive bargaining agent for backstretch employees by geographical zone, by fair, or

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by groups of fairs. "Appropriate bargaining unit" includes any community of interest of backstretch workers, including, but not limited to, geographic, occupational, and type of horse racing. "Backstretch employee" means a groom or stable employee licensed by the board pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 1481 of Division 4 of Title 4 of the California Code of Regulations.

- (5) The board, by regulation, shall establish procedures for the recognition of collective bargaining representatives for both backstretch workers and the employers of those workers. In all matters pertaining to the rights established pursuant to this article, the board, upon the complaint of a party, shall have the authority to fashion an appropriate remedy, including the issuance of a make-whole remedy in the event of persistent failure of a party to bargain in good faith. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the board from requiring the parties to any dispute to submit the issue to binding arbitration pursuant to paragraph (8). In addition, the board may contract with state mediation and conciliation services for all appropriate purposes, including operations related to the conduct of recognition procedures and elections.
- $\frac{A}{A}$ of employers pursuant to the provisions and procedures described in paragraph (7).
 - (6) For purposes of this article:

- (A) "Backstretch employee" or "backstretch worker" means a person licensed by the board pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 1481 of Division 4 of Title 4 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (B) "Appropriate bargaining unit" means any bargaining unit created and recognized pursuant to the terms of clause (iii) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (6).
- (C) "Approved election unit" means any election unit created and recognized pursuant to paragraph (6).
- (7) There are four election units created and recognized pursuant to this section, as follows:
- (A) Backstretch employees working for trainers of thoroughbred horses stabled at licensed racetracks, including fairs and approved auxiliary training facilities in the combined central and southern zones.
- (B) Backstretch employees working for trainers of thoroughbred horses stabled at licensed racetracks, including fairs and approved auxiliary training facilities in the northern zone.

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(C) Backstretch employees working for trainers of quarter horses stabled at licensed racetracks and approved auxiliary training facilities in the combined central and southern zones.

(D) Backstretch employees working for trainers of harness horses stabled at licensed racetracks, including fairs and approved auxiliary training facilities in the northern zone.

The board shall use the California State Mediation and Conciliation Service for all appropriate purposes of this act, including operations related to the conduct of recognition procedures and elections.

(8) (A) With respect to backstretch workers, a labor organization seeking recognition as the collective bargaining agent for these workers shall collect signed cards indicating individual worker's intent to be represented by that organization for collective bargaining purposes and submit those cards to the board California State Mediation and Conciliation Service for review and validation by the executive director. A labor union is free to define the characteristics of a potential collective bargaining unit subject to approval by the board pursuant to paragraph (4). Upon submission, review, and validation of cards indicating that a majority of employees within a defined unit wish to be represented by that union, the board shall recognize that union. When the labor organization is in receipt of cards signed by workers equaling at least 30 percent of the employees in an election unit described in paragraph (4), the California State Mediation and Conciliation Service shall conduct a secret ballot election with respect to the election unit as soon as is practicable thereafter, but in no event more than 30 calendar days after validation by the service of the cards.

Those backstretch employees entitled to vote in the election shall be those who appear on the licensed trainer's most recent list described in paragraph (3). However, each employer may update his or her list not more than 72 hours prior to the election. If it is determined by the stewards pursuant to the provisions in paragraph (11), that the employer filed an inaccurate or erroneous updated list with a willful intention to manipulate the results of an election, and that the inaccuracy or error may have affected the outcome of the election, the stewards shall decree that the employer lost the election, regardless of the actual outcome

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1 thereof, and the stewards shall issue an order to the trainer to 2 negotiate with the union.

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- (i) Any election shall be conducted by the California State Mediation and Conciliation Service under rules established by the service consistent with standard practice. The rules shall be established no more than 60 days after the effective date of this section, shall be made available to the bona fide labor union and employers of backstretch employees, and shall be exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act. The rules shall provide for a secret ballot system for the conduct of the election pursuant to which ballots cast by backstretch employees of individual employers shall be cast by insertion into envelopes appropriately identified with respect to each employer. The envelopes shall be collected and tabulated in secret by the service, subject to observation by one representative designated by the bona fide labor organization and one representative designated by the organization representing trainers pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 19613.2. Upon completion of the tabulation, the service shall issue a report certifying those employers, the majority of whose employees who participated in the election voted in favor of representation by the union. Those employers so certified shall be required to bargain with the labor union pursuant to this subdivision. All other employers shall not be required to negotiate with the union and there shall not be another election with respect to those employers for at least one year from the date of the prior election. The service shall not make public the numerical tabulation of votes by employer.
- (ii) Protests over challenged ballots shall be resolved by the service in a consolidated hearing commencing no later than three business days after the election.
- (iii) Within 45 days of the certification of the results of the election by the service to the board, those trainers who are required to bargain pursuant to this subparagraph may form multiple employer bargaining units in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision. Further, the organization representing trainers pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 19613.2 shall conduct a meeting regarding the formulation of multiple employer bargaining units within five days of the certification of the results of the election. For licensed trainers described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (7), the minimum number of backstretch

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employees who must be employed by the licensed trainer comprising the multiple employer bargaining unit as of the date of 3 the election shall be 100 employees or 10 percent of the total 4 employees subject to bargaining. For licensed trainers described 5 in subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) of paragraph (7), the minimum number of backstretch employees who must be employed by the 6 licensed trainers comprising the multiple employer bargaining unit as of the date of the election shall be 50 employees or 10 8 9 percent of the total employees subject to bargaining. The minimum number of backstretch employees necessary to be employed by 10 11 licensed trainers in order to qualify as a multiple employer bargaining unit pursuant to this subdivision may, with the consent 12 13 of the recognized labor union, be reduced. On or before the 45th 14 day following the certification of the results of the election, a representative of the multiple employer bargaining units formed 15 pursuant to this subdivision shall notify the board and the 16 recognized bargaining units, in writing, that a unit has been 17 formed, disclose the names of the licensed trainers which comprise the unit, and indicate the number and names of the backstretch 19 20 employees which are employed by the licensed trainers comprising 21 the unit. Except to join another multiple employer bargaining unit, 22 without the consent of the bona fide labor organization, the trainer 23 who has elected to join a multiple employer bargaining unit may 24 not thereafter elect to resign from the unit until at least 30 days prior to the date of the expiration of the collective bargaining 25 26 agreement resulting from the negotiations. The employees of a 27 licensed trainer who has resigned from a multiple employer 28 bargaining unit and has not joined another unit, shall not be 29 entitled to petition to decertify the union for a period of one year from the date of the expiration of the collective bargaining 30 31 agreement which resulted from the negotiation between the union and the multiple employer bargaining unit of which he or she was 32 33 formerly a member and which was in effect at the time of the 34 trainer's resignation.

Upon completion and certification of the election results the union shall be recognized as the exclusive collective bargaining agent for those workers whose employers are required to bargain, and the executive director of the board shall issue an order to affected employers to begin good faith negotiations for approval of employment agreements pursuant to the procedures described

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in subparagraphs (B) and (C). Employee authorization eards collected for purposes of this paragraph shall be deposited with the board and shall remain valid for one year starting on the date that the submitting labor organization is granted permission by the board to begin organizing activities in a given location, facility, region, or unit. After the expiration of this period, no further organizing efforts may be conducted with respect to that location, facility, region, or unit for a period of one year. Employee authorization cards may be revoked by the employee at any time prior to final certification of the union as his or her exclusive collective bargaining agent with respect to his or her employer.

(B) Upon the recognition of a union as the exclusive collective bargaining agent for a given unit of backstretch workers, the Executive Director of the board shall identify the trainers and horsemen employing those workers, provide this information to the union, and may conduct an election among those employers for the selection of a designated agent or agents to represent the interests of participating employers in a multiemployer employment agreement with the union. Each voting employer shall be allotted one vote per employee within the collective bargaining unit, and the agent or agents receiving the largest plurality of votes shall be designated by the board as representing the participating employers. The agent or agents negotiating on behalf of the participating employers are expressly authorized to organize collective bargaining committees, approved by the board, that reflect the differences and circumstances of individual trainers, and are free to negotiate terms that provide varying wages and conditions of employment based on the economic circumstances of individual trainers. Any employer may opt out of these multiemployer bargaining procedures subject to the provisions of subparagraph (C).

(C) set forth in this section.

(B) If an individual employer of backstretch workers declines to be represented in the multiemployer collective bargaining procedure described in subparagraph (B), and a majority of that particular employer's workers within the identified unit had submitted valid cards indicating their intent to be represented by the union clause (iii),, the board shall certify the union as the collective bargaining agent of those workers and shall issue an order to begin good faith negotiations for employment agreements

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on an individual employer basis. If less than a majority of the opting-out employer's workers within the identified unit had submitted valid eards indicating their intent to be represented by the union, that employer shall not be subject to a bargaining order issued by the board, but may voluntarily agree to negotiate collectively with the union if it so desires, and an organizing union may continue to seek and submit employee authorization cards on an individual employer basis for purposes of recognition and mandatory negotiation under this subparagraph until the expiration of the one year period identified in subparagraph (A). The board may provide mediation and conciliation services upon request of the parties at any time. If an employer is required under this subparagraph to collectively bargain with the union, and the parties do not reach an agreement within 90 days, the board shall require the parties to participate in mandatory mediation and conciliation services for a period of 30 days. If no agreement results from this mediation, either or both parties may declare an impasse. Upon a party's declaration of an impasse, the Executive Director of the Board shall appoint an arbitrator from a panel of preselected professional arbitrators with expertise in labor negotiations in the manner described in paragraph (11) to determine the issues and issue a final and binding order establishing the terms of a collective bargaining agreement. The cost of this arbitration shall be shared equally by the union and employer.

(6)

(9) No labor agreement under this article shall apply to any trainer or horseman with respect to employment associated with fair meetings prior to January 1, 2003. After this date, employees shall be added by accretion into an existing contract where applicable. This section shall not apply to employers whose trainers, backstretch workers, or both, normally reside and work outside of California and who are engaged in racing in this state for a limited period of time not exceeding 90 racing days in any ealendar year. For racing meetings conducted in the central and southern zones during the first three months of any calendar year and for fair racing meetings, this section shall not apply to trainer, backstretch workers, or both, who normally reside and work outside of California and who are engaged in racing in this state for a limited period of time, not exceeding 90 racing days in any

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calendar year. For all other race meeting conducted during any calendar year, this section shall not apply to trainers, backstretch workers, or both who normally reside and work outside of California and without are engaged in racing in this state for a limited period of time, not exceeding 50 racing days in any calendar year.

(7) At

 (10) Except as provided in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (5), at any time subsequent to the expiration of an agreement under paragraph (5), when the agreement is not in effect, the board may recognize a majority interest, obtained during this period in the same manner as union recognition of employees, within a multiple employer bargaining unit who no longer desire to be represented by the union, and withdraw the recognition granted pursuant to this section from that union. An employer may inform his or her employees that a process for decertification exists and direct them to the board for information. However any card, signature, vote, or other indicator obtained for this purpose by means of coercion or threat or with the assistance or inducement of any employer shall be invalid.

(8)

(11) Disputes, other than disputes concerning the operation and application of ongoing contracts, disputes subject to binding interest arbitration pursuant to subparagraph (C) (B) of paragraph (5), and economic disputes arising in the context of multiemployer bargaining pursuant to subparagraph (B) (A) of paragraph (5), but including disputes concerning the rights established in paragraphs (1) and (2), upon complaint shall be adjudicated by the board, and and the stewards. The stewards shall have the authority to order any remedy, including reinstatement of employment, injunctive relief, damages, and attorney's fees. The board is authorized to contract with the Agricultural Labor Relations Board for the services of investigators or counsel to investigate, make findings of fact, and issue recommendations to the stewards with respect to disputes and any alleged unfair labor practices. An investigation and adjudication by the stewards shall be concluded as expeditiously as possible, consistent with applicable standards of due process. In addition, the board may require the parties to submit the issue to binding arbitration subject to judicial review in the same manner as decisions of the board. Disputes subject to this

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paragraph include disputes involving any backstretch employee or group of employees, and any trainer or group of trainers. Upon submission of a complaint to binding arbitration, the board shall select an arbitrator who is mutually accepted by the affected parties, with hearing to be held within 72 hours of written notice to the parties. If the parties are unable to reach agreement prior to the commencement of arbitration, the board shall provide the parties with a list of qualified arbitrators, from which the parties shall alternately strike an equal number of names until one remains, who shall be the selected arbitrator. The selected arbitrator shall have the authority to order any remedy, including injunctive relief, damages, and attorney's fees. Either party may bring an action in state court to compel a party to go to arbitration or to enforce the decision of the arbitrator, and the board may take administrative action as necessary to ensure this paragraph is complied with. The board may delegate all or part of its authority under this paragraph to the executive director.

- (12) Upon submission of a complaint to binding arbitration under any provision of this article, the executive director of the board shall select an arbitrator from a panel of professional arbitrators with expertise in labor negotiations selected by the California State Mediation and Conciliation Service, who shall hold a hearing within 72 hours of written notice to all the parties. In all matters pertaining to the rights established by this article, an arbitrator shall have the authority to fashion an appropriate remedy, including reinstatement of employment, injunctive relief, damages, and attorney's fees, and issuance of a make-whole remedy in the event of a persistent failure of a party to bargain in good faith. The board may take any administrative action within its authority to ensure compliance with decisions of arbitrators authorized by this section. Either party may also bring an action in state court to compel a party to go into arbitration or to enforce the decision of an arbitrator. Costs of arbitration shall be shared equally by the parties, and any party shall be entitled to recover any reasonable fees or costs incurred in securing compliance with or enforcement of an award or order of the arbitrator.
- (e) Nothing in this section shall prevent a labor union and an individual trainer, or any group of trainers, from entering into a mutually acceptable agreement, which may substitute for the requirements of subdivision (d), for union organizing of

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employees of the horsemen or trainers. Nothing in this article shall be interpreted to require representative parties in negotiation to enter into any labor agreement, as long as each party is negotiating in a good faith effort to reach an agreement.

- 19455.2. (a) The board shall provide for labor agreements under this article to be binding upon every applicable licensee.
- (b) No horseman or trainer who has a separate agreement with the exclusive representative labor union shall be required to be a party to a multiemployer collective bargaining agreement.
- 19455.4. The board may establish reasonable rules to regulate the time, place, and manner for representatives of labor unions to meet backstretch workers within the enclosure during working and nonworking hours. Those rules shall provide that the union and its representatives shall not interfere with the work of any employee, but shall have reasonable access to backstretch employees within the enclosure during working hours and nonworking hours, as determined by the board. With the approval of the board, these regulations may be superceded by collective bargaining agreements between horsemen's organizations or trainers' organizations and labor organizations.
- SEC. 2. Section 19461 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 19461. Every license granted under this chapter is subject to suspension or revocation by the board in any case where the board has reason to believe that any condition regarding it has not been complied with, or that any law, including the Labor Code and the regulations adopted thereunder, or any rule or regulation of the board affecting it has been broken or violated.
- All proceedings to revoke a license shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.
- SEC. 3. Section 19461.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 19461.5. Upon a finding by the Labor Commissioner that a violation of any provision of the Labor Code, within the jurisdiction of the Labor Commissioner, has been committed by a person licensed pursuant to this chapter in the course of such licensed activity, the Labor Commissioner shall, upon expiration of the applicable period for appeal, notify the board of that finding.

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1 SEC. 4. Section 19481.5 of the Business and Professions 2 Code is amended to read:

- 19481.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no license shall be issued to conduct a horse racing meeting upon a track unless the track has been inspected by the board within 30 days prior to the date of application for a license and the track has been approved by the board as conforming to the racetrack safety standards set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 19481.
- (b) The board shall, within 120 days of the effective date of this subdivision, adopt emergency regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code) to establish standards governing the employee housing provided to backstretch personnel at licensed racetracks. These regulations shall be deemed to be an emergency and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, or general welfare, shall be commensurate with the housing standards established in the Employee Housing Act (commencing with Section 17000 of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code), and shall consider the following:
- (1) The health and safety of the human and equine population and the necessity for humans and horses to live in close proximity.
- (2) The housing needs of state or county facilities with live racing meeting of no more than 43 days in duration that do not operate as year-round training facilities. The board shall specifically consider the different needs of these facilities compared to permanent facilities or other state and county facilities that function on a year-round basis, including state and county fair facilities that operate as a year-round training facilities where horses are stabled and workers live.
- (3) Compliance of facilities with racing meetings of 19 days or less to this subdivision shall be contingent on funding in the 2002–03 Budget Act.

These emergency regulations shall be submitted to the Office of Administrative Law for filing with the Secretary of State and publication in the California Code of Regulations and shall be replaced by final, permanent regulations within 18 months of their adoption. Every racing association shall be in compliance with these housing standards by January 1, 2004.

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(c) Commencing January 1, 2004, the board, in conjunction with with assistance from the California Department of Housing and Community Development or a local housing authority for the jurisdiction in which the race track is located, shall annually inspect the living conditions of backstretch employee housing to ensure compliance with the housing standards established by the board, the findings or results of which shall be submitted to the board. No license shall be issued to a racing association to conduct a horse race meeting unless the board has inspected the housing conditions that exist on the race track's backstretch and determined the living conditions to be in compliance with the standards established by the board in subdivision (b).

- (d) The board may assess a reasonable fee upon racing associations to defray the costs associated with the inspections provided for in subdivision (c).
- SEC. 5. Section 19526 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 19526. (a) Each trainer shall keep accurate payroll records, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, paid to each of his or her employees. Each payroll record shall contain both of the following signed declarations by the trainer, which shall be made under penalty of perjury:
- (1) That the information contained in the payroll record is true and correct.
- (2) That the employer has complied with the requirements of Labor Code and applicable wage orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission.
- (b) The payroll records enumerated under subdivision (a) shall be certified and shall be available for inspection at all reasonable hours at the principal office of the trainer on the following basis:
- (1) A certified copy of an employee's payroll record shall be made available for inspection or furnished to the employee or his or her authorized representative upon request.
- (2) A certified copy of all payroll records enumerated in subdivision (a) shall be made available for inspection or furnished upon request to the board and the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations.
- (3) On or before January 31 of each year, each trainer shall provide copies of federal W-2 and 1099 tax forms for his or her

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backstretch employees for the previous calendar year to the administrator of the pension fund for backstretch employees.

- (c) The eertified payroll records described in this section shall be on forms provided by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement or shall contain the same information as the forms provided by the division.
- (d) A trainer shall file a certified copy of make the records enumerated in subdivision (a) available to an employee or his or her authorized representative within 10 days after receipt of a written request.
- (e) The trainer shall inform the board of the location of the records enumerated under subdivision (a), including the street address, city and county, and shall, within five working days, provide a notice of a change of location and address.
- (f) In addition to any other penalty imposed by law, any trainer who fails to provide access to the records enumerated in subdivision (a) to the board, the employee or his or her authorized representative, the administrator of the pension or welfare funds, or to the Division of Labor Standards enforcement as required by law shall be subject to suspension of his or her license.
- (g) Except for trainers covered by an operative collective bargaining agreement pursuant to Section 19613.7, the board shall may require, as a condition of issuing or renewing a trainer's license, that the trainer annually submit a certified declaration that they have maintained true and correct payroll records and have complied with the requirements of the Labor Code and applicable wage orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission.
- (h) The Labor Commissioner shall establish and maintain a program to audit the eertified payroll records of trainers who are not parties to a collective bargaining agreement entered pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 19455) and who operate in California for 90 or more racing days in a calendar year, in a manner to ensure that every subject licensee is audited at least once prior to January 1, 2006, and as necessary thereafter to ensure that at least 15 percent of subject trainers are audited each year as part of an ongoing program. This subdivision shall not apply to trainers who have been audited prior to January 1, 2002, provided that audit was not a result of a formal complaint. Evidence of substantial noncompliance with the Labor Code and applicable

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wage orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission shall be referred by the board to the Labor Commissioner.

- SEC. 6. Section 19556 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 19556. (a) The distribution shall be made by the distributing agent to beneficiaries qualified under this article. For the purposes of this article, a beneficiary shall be all of the following:
- (1) A nonprofit corporation or organization entitled by law to receive a distribution made by a distributing agent.
- (2) Exempt or entitled to an exemption from taxes measured by income imposed by this state and the United States.
- (3) Engaged in charitable, benevolent, civic, religious, educational, or veterans' work similar to that of agencies recognized by an organized community chest in the State of California, except that the funds so distributed may be used by the beneficiary for capital expenditures.
 - (4) Approved by the board.

administer the pension program.

- (b) At least 50 percent of the distribution shall be made to charities associated with the horse racing industry. No beneficiary otherwise qualified under this section to receive charity day net proceeds shall be excluded on the basis that the beneficiary provides charitable benefits to persons connected with the care, training, and running of racehorses, except that type of beneficiary shall make an accounting to the board within one calendar year of the date of receipt of any distribution.
- SEC. 7. Section 19613.8 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 19613.8. Within 60 days of a statewide majority of backstretch workers having chosen to be represented by an exclusive collective bargaining agent pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 19455) or any other law, the respective organization of horsemen, or in the case of the thoroughbred industry the organization of trainers, shall submit a plan to the board for the administration of the pension program by a joint labor-management committee *made up of equal representatives of trainers and labor union representatives*, consistent with the standards established by Section 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act (29 U.S.C. Sec. 5186). Notwithstanding Section 19613, upon approval by the board, a joint labor-management committee shall

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1 SEC. 8. Section 19641.2 is added to the Business and 2 Professions Code, to read:

- 19641.2. (a) The nonprofit foundation authorized to receive funds pursuant to Section 19641 shall use those funds to administer a health and welfare trust fund without prejudice and for the benefit of every eligible person. The welfare fund and benefits shall be administered consistent with the standards established by the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 and following) subject to the oversight and regulation of the board. officers and directors of the health and welfare trust fund shall have a fiduciary responsibility to manage the fund for the benefit of the beneficiaries.
- (b) Every employer of backstretch workers shall, upon request, submit or provide access to the administrator of the welfare program for backstretch workers any employment records necessary for prompt payment of benefits and proper administration of the program.
- (c) On or before March 1, 2002, the welfare fund board shall be expanded to include two additional holders of groom or stable employee—licenses—who—are—currently—employed—in—these occupations at a California horse racing facility. Within 60 days of a statewide majority of backstretch workers having chosen to be represented by an exclusive bargaining agent pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 19455) or any other law, that agent shall designate two representatives to replace the board members appointed pursuant to this subdivision. At least one member of the health and welfare fund board shall be a member without financial interest in the horse racing industry appointed from a list of nominees submitted jointly by the California State Council of the Service Employees International Union, the Jockey's Guild, and the California Teamsters Public Affairs Council.
- (d) Nothing in this section is intended to affect the status of the welfare fund as a charity under Section 501(c)(3) of the federal Internal Revenue Code or it compliance with the Charitable Purposes Act (Article 7 (commencing with Section 12580) of Chapter 6 of Part 2 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).
- 38 SEC. 9. The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity

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shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given 2 effect without the invalid provision or application.

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SEC. 10. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime 6 or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a erime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.